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NOTES AND QUERIES.

CORRECTIONS.

Due, doubtless, to confusion in notes of the year's proceedings furnished to the President of the Society, there were two errors in his annual report..

The Volumes of the **Richmond Times and Compiler** were given by Mrs. Lancaster, widow of R. A. Lancaster Sr., of Richmond.

The Executive Committee did not resolve that a roll of our members in service should be published, practically an impossible task with our scattered membership; but that a "Roll of Honor", of Virginians who are killed in action or die in service should be compiled and printed. The first list appears elsewhere in this issue.

The membership at the beginning of 1918 was 728, a net loss of 38. This was due to resignations, largely on account of the war, deaths, and a very rigid purging of our rolls of members who have been delinquent in payments for several years. As we have reduced the number of the magazines printed we felt that we could, less than ever, carry this dead timber. This year still more will be dropped. It should be stated that no member known to be doing any sort of war work has been dropped.

FLEET.

William Alexander Fleet, son of Col. A. F. Fleet, who was long superintendent of Culver Military Academy, Indiana, was a native of Virginia graduated with high distinction at the University of Virginia, was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, married in England, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in 1917, and was killed in battle, May 18, 1918. He was a resident of Indiana and is therefore not included in the Virginia roll printed elsewhere in this Magazine. For his long line of Virginian and English Ancestry, see this Magazine, II, 71, 76; V, 253, 254.

VIRGINIA STATE ARCHIVES.

Our last Legislature took intelligent and helpful action in regard to the State Archives. An act was passed permitting officials in charge of county, city and other local records to transfer those not in current use to the State Library.

In almost every county are masses of original papers, rarely used by any one, because they are not indexed. In some instances these papers and stored in practically inaccessible places. It would seem that all clerks would be glad of an opportunity to be relieved of papers which are of no use where they are, and are frequently a burdensome responsibility. In addition to these there are old record books, literally dropping to pieces, which counties will not or cannot have repaired. The custodians of such books should (and no doubt will) feel that it is far better that they should be removed to the Library and repaired by the best methods, rather than remain where they are and gradually be destroyed. In other counties, the writing in old books is gradually fading from dampness. It is earnestly hoped by all interested in our past that custodians of old records will not only feel it a duty, but a privilege to save them in the way provided by the Act.

The Confederate Records, collected by former Secretaries of Virginia Military Records (an office now abolished) were transferred to the Library and the physical transfer was consummated on the 4th of April. It is estimated that it will require about one hundred and forty thousand cards to index the twenty large ledger volumes which were delivered, these large volumes containing copies of muster-rolls collected from original and secondary sources. After the completion of this indexing, which will be within the next year or so, the Library will be able to give certificates for membership in the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Veterans, or for securing the pensions provided for the widows and orphans of Confederate Soldiers.

A binding fund of \$1,500 for each of the next two years was provided, half to be used for Archives, there was a general and much needed salary increase and the assistant librarian in charge of Archives was designated State Archivist.

All students of Virginia History are to be congratulated on the good work Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, and Mr. Morgan P. Robinson, State Archivist are doing, and it may be confidently stated that the usefulness and scope of the Archives department will be constantly enlarged and improved.

BERRY.

The compiler of the article concerning the Berry family on Page 81, Volume XXV, for January 1917, is named Miss Alice E. Trabue, The Cortlandt, Louisville, Ky., and she is anxious to know the address of G. G. Parry and Mr. Washington Berry as promptly as possible, in order to further the investigations of the genealogy of the Berry family.

WAR NOTES.

It is probable that the first Virginian who died in France from injuries received in action, was Thomas Bosher Carter, son of E. S. Carter of Palls, P. O., King William County. He had just completed a term of service in the Navy when the call was issued for troops to be sent to the Mexican border. He enlisted in the cavalry, was among the first to be sent abroad, and died Dec. 13, 1917 in a hospital in France from effects of gas. He was in a machine gun company and was buried at Etaples. He was slightly over 21 years at the time of his death. His father writes: "He was a fine boy in every way and fear was absolutely unknown to him."

Among the members of the American Expeditionary Forces reported severely wounded, June 16, 1918, was Captain Albert Sidney Johnston Tucker, of Laredo, Texas, son of Henry St. George Tucker, of Lexington, Va., and great grandson of General Albert Sidney Johnston, C. S. A.; and another was Private Barnes C. Beckwith, of Parkersburg, W. Va., whose name indicates that he is a descendant of Sir Marmaduke Beckwith, Bart., who settled in Richmond Co., Va., about 1700.

It is interesting to note that there are ten grandsons of Lieut.-Col. John A. Washington, the last of the family who owned Mt. Vernon, now in the service of the United States. Of the sons of Mr. Lawrence Washington, of Washington, D. C., Wilson Selden Washington is an electrician sergeant instructor; Willis Lachland Washington, a student in an army electrical school; Preston Chew Washington, a corporal of artillery, A. E. F.; Julian Howard Washington, in the artillery, and Francis Roland Washington, in the marines.

Of the sons of Mrs. Maria Washington Tucker, wife of Rt. Rev. Beverley D. Tucker, Bishop of Southern Virginia, Rev. Beverley Dandridge Tucker, 1st lieutenant and chaplain; Rev. Herbert Nash Tucker, chaplain; Lawrence Fontaine Tucker, 1st lieutenant, and Ellis Nimmo Tucker and Francis Bland Tucker, at training camps.

Lieut.-Col. John A. Washington, C. S. A., the grandfather of these young men, was killed Sept. 13, 1861, in action at Rich Mountain, Va.

THE QUESTION OF FORT LOUDOUN ON RIVER TENNESSEE.

(Concluded)

6. Sept. 25, 1756—An act for raising recruits for the Royal American Regiment, "and whereas at the request of the Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, a fort hath lately been built at Choto in their country, at the expence of this colony, and the said Chiefs are desirous the same shall be garrisoned by British Subjects," enacted that the sum of two thousand pounds be applied to that purpose. [*Hening VII, 62.*]

7. Rec'd May 24, 1757 by Board of Trade—Letter from Governor Lyttleton of South Carolina and copy of petition from South Carolina Assembly—petition reading: "In obedience to his Majesty's command and upon the earnest request of the Cherokee Indians, & at the expence of £6000 sterl. and upwards, we have completed Fort Prince George at Keowee in the Lower and Fort Loudoun at Tennessee in the Upper Cherokee country." [*North Carolina Colonial Records, XI, 132.*]

8. Sept. 24, 1757, Governor Dinwiddie to Old Hop, the Governor Little Carpenter &c (warriors of the Cherokees) "sometime ago I wrote to Old Hop that it was impossible for me to send men to garrison the fort built in your country till the spring of the year * * * *. I hope in the mean time the garrison of Fort Loudoun will be able to protect you and your country from any insults."

A. J. MORRISON.

PELHAM.

Major John Pelham, C. S. A., was the son of Dr. Atkinson Pelham, who was born in Marysville, Ky., Nov. 21, 1797, son of one Charles Pelham, supposedly a son of one Peter Pelham, of Williamsburg, Va. Dr. Pelham's mother was a Miss Atkinson, of Virginia.

F. R. M.

RANDOLPH.

The following copies from entries in an old Bible were communicated in 1904 by Mrs. W. E. Reeves, of Newton, Iowa. The names of the parents of the children born 1700 &c, are not given; but the name Osborne would indicate that they were of the family of the name in Stafford and Prince William. The name Isham was probably given as a compliment to to Isham Randolph of "Dungeness", for the persons named in this Bible record were certainly not descended from William of "Turkey Island." By deed in Prince William County, Oct. 20, 1750, John Randolph, of Prince Wm., and his wife Ann, one of the daughters & co-heirs of Thomas Osborne of Prince William, conveyed a tract of land to Cuthbert Harrison, who had married Osborne's widow. The will of John Randolph was dated Sept. 11, 1789, and proved in Prince William, Nov. 5, 1790, legatees, wife Anne, daughter Sarah, daughter Peggy, daughter Betsy, daughter Mary Ann, sons John and Thomas Osborn Randolph, son Wm., daughter Mildred Oliver, daughter Mary Tyler, daughter Frances. The will of Wm. Randolph dated August 2, 1792, was proved in Prince Wm. Sept. 2, 1792, legatees: wife Elinor, and children Robert, William, George and Mildred.

Apphia Randolph, born Mar. 16, 1700.

Josiah Pandolph, born Apr. 11, 1703.

John Randolph, born Feb. 9, 1705.

James Randolph, born Feb. 29, 1707.

Jeconias Randolph, born Mar. 1, 1710.

Alice Randolph, born Jan. 15, 1712.

William Randolph, born Sept. 22, 1716.

Mary Randolph, born July 19, 1718.

The third child, of the above family, was deaf and dumb and he was named for an uncle. The following is a list of the children of Josiah Randolph and Jane, his wife.

Tabitha Randolph, born Apr. 13, 1749.

Richard Randolph, born Aug. 21, 1752.

Edmund Randolph, born Jan. 4, 1756.

Isham Randolph, born Mar. 23, 1758.

Apphia Randolph, born Apr. 28, 1761.

Frances Randolph, born June 8, 1764.

Josiah Randolph, born Oct. 1, 1766.

Osborn Randolph, born May 1, 1769.

These are authentic records, taken from family Bibles.

VIRGINIA IN ENGLISH RECORDS.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

James Newport of the Society of Jesus to—, 1675, August 4—"Ad Fluvium Convectionis". I who by obedience am nobody, was trying to bring others to Christ our Saviour, and it chanced that being seized by the force of the Spirit I fell in with these barbarians who I believe are accustomed to have intercourse with Europeans. As however I can get no information from them, I should be most grateful if you, whoever you are, and whatever may be your latitude and longitude, would inform me what these barbarians are. In the meantime, receive this word from me. The Lord called me to the Society of Jesus, and it is his will that I should spend my life in the Canadian territory for the sake of these barbarians whom he redeemed with his blood. Wherefore I am certain that if the immaculate Virgin the mother of God were present to me in these wretched lands, she would not wish me to spare the breath of life which she preserves for us, which whilst we enjoy, let us pray God that if we may not meet on earth we may be joined in Heaven.—Latin.

Copy Endorsed. "Copy of a Latin letter received by Colonel Bird in Virginia in the winter 1675, from a Jesuit, dated 4th August 1675, in latitude 35 degrees, longitude 275. About 1200 miles west, two degrees Southwest from Virginia".

II, 36.

[Col. William Byrd, from his home at the falls of James River, carried on a great trade with the Indians, and was himself an explorer, going in 1671 as far west as the Totero Town, near the present Salem, Va. Through his trade he doubtless came into contact with Indians who lived at a great distance westward. One of these must have brought the priest's letter. As early as 1688, Byrd had information of the descent of the French into the Mississippi Valley. See Alvord and Bidgood's *First Explorations of the Trans-Allegheny Region by the Virginians*.]

FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

Sir J. Digby to Sir T. Edmondes.

Jan. 24, 1611, from Madrid "And it is thought that 4,000 men shipped out of Portugall shall goe for Flanders, which I thinke to bee ye most likely, though some give yt out, that thei shall goe for Virginia".

Sir J. Digby to W. Trumbull.

April 28, 1612, from Madrid. "The Spaniards bite the lipp againe at Virginia and ye Northwest passage."

Sir J. Digby to Sir D. Carleton.

June 20, 1612, from Madrid. "The Spaniards are very much displeased with our discovery of the North West passage, but more particularly with our plantation in Virginia."

Sir J. Digby to Sir D. Carleton.

Sept. 12, 1612, from Madrid. "There is nothing more generally spoken of in this Courte as their intent to remove our plantation in Virginia. And for myne owne parte I am of beleife that ye Spaniards will serve us, as thei did ye Frenchman in Florida, unless wee undertake ye business muche more thoroughly and roundely then hitherto wee have donne. But heerof thei have had sufficient warning in Englande".

Sir J. Digby to Sir T. Edmondes.

Oct. 10, 1612, from Madrid. "Not only the Kings gallies of Spain and Italy, but likewise his fleet of ships are to meet him there [Portugal] and divers regiments of soldiers will attend him. The vulgar rumor is that these forces are to be used against our Plantations in Virginia.

"Now there isnewes, come both from Lisborne & Seville yt ye Spaniards have certainly overthrowen our people in Virginia with a fleete & army, w'ch thei sent from ye Havana. And very many particulars bothe of yeassaulting & of ye Englishe defending are related. But for myne owne parte, I hold this like the reste, to bee alltogether untrue. And the State heere gives me full assurance that there is no suche thing".

[Until the publication of the works of Alexander Brown, Virginia historians had not realized the great danger to which the infant colony of Virginia was constantly exposed from a Spanish attack.]

FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

Ralph, Lord Eure to Sir Robert Harley.

1608, May 28, The Virginia ship is returned, and Captain Newport has brought over Captain Wingfield, formerly governor of the English landed there, now accused of some treachery but not yet tried.

H. Norwood to Colonel Harley.

1660, Sept. 26, Whitenhall—Asking him to support his request to his Excellency (the Duke of Albemarle) for the Command of two Companies of the Duke of Buckingham's regiment now at Dunkirk.

[Col. Henry Norwood, royalist officer, came to Virginia in 1649. He was for many years treasurer of Virginia; though non-resident. See this Magazine I, 453 &c.]

Denis Lee Repos to Sir Robert Harley, Brampton.

1666, April 14, London—According to your command I have bought six pounds of the best Virginia tobacco in the leaf, at twenty pence the pound.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF EARL COWPER.

1635, May 7. (James Town, Virginia)—John Harvey to Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Kemp—These are in His Majesty's name to will and require you that upon the first sitting of the Council and Country now gathered together that you declare unto them that their assembly is unlawfully called and grounded upon mutiny and rebellion. I strictly charge all manner of persons that have been called thereon to that, upon pain of death, without further consultation had, they betake themselves like obedient subjects peaceably to their several homes, and seeing their agents are gone for England, to expect His Majesty's will and pleasure thereon. Moreover I strictly command them of this assembly to make present answer whether those persons be the first authors of laying violent hands on and deposing His Majesty's lieutenant and substitute from his charge and trust; some of the Council charging him with treason; and those same other insolent persons seek to cloud their inveterate malice and contempts to government under false pretences of general good, which hath been evermore the colour and shadow of all rebellions. Therefore in their fear of God and obedience to the king I forewarn them not to run headlong upon certain ruin of themselves and their posterities.

[For his oppressive conduct Governor Harvey was deposed by the Council. That body then called a meeting of the Burgesses, and the Assembly then organized, met on May 7, 1635, and confirmed the action of the Council. Harvey's orders, through Secretary Kemp, were ignored. See this Magazine I, 416-430].

1839, July 11—Sir Francis Wiatt to Mr. Weckherlin, Secretary to Mr. Secretary Coke, at the Court.

My suit is that my instructions may be signed by His Majesty and returned to me; being at the point of beginning my voyage I have deposited with Mr. Lucas six pieces for Mr. Secretary and four for yourself, which I desire you to accept. Pray be pleased to direct them to me at Mr. Mordaunt's house at the sign of the Golden Gridiron by the May Pole in the Strand.

1639, July 11—Sir Francis Wiatt (Governor of Virginia) to Sir J. Coke, Principal Secretary of State.

I present my instructions, having passed the examination of the Sub-Commissioners for Foreign Plantations * * * together with the names of such persons as their Lordship approve of as fit to be of the Council in Virginia * * * For the place of Muster Master Captain John West (a gentleman of noble quality) is an humble suitor to His Majesty, who being recommended by my Lord of Holland I presume not, to add anything in his behalf. I am now ready for my voyage, which His Majesty's service with the time of the year call upon me to hasten

Within—Draft by Sir J. Coke of his answer of 22d: I now send you back your instructions signed by His Majesty, with the name of Captain John West inserted for your Muster Master in His Majesty's own handwriting * * * In wishing you a prosperous voyage with honour and contentment in your employment, I commend you to God's protection.

Sir Francis Wyatt (1588-1644) of Boxley Abbey, Kent, was Governor of Virginia, 1621-1626, and 1639-42. His brother, Rev. Haute Wyatt was minister at Jamestown 1621-26, and has many descendants in Virginia. See this Magazine III, 177-180. Capt. John West, formerly Governor of Virginia, was a brother of Lord Delaware. Sir John Coke's elder brother, Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, had a great grandson, John Coke, who emigrated to Virginia, and was ancestor of the family here.]

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF ALBEMARLE COUNTY.

Inventory of Charles Lynch, 1753.

Will of William Phelps, 1749.

Will of William Arrington, proved Nov. 1749.

John Fleming, Deputy Clerk of Albemarle 1749.

Will of Thomas Phelps proved May 1754.

Will of Robert Rose, Clerk.

Will of George [X] Brock proved Feb. 1752.

Will of Arthur Osborn proved July 1752.

Will of James Robertson proved June 1752.

Inventory & account of estate of Wentworth Webb, deceased.

Deed, Feb. 12, 1750, from Samuel Glover, of Albemarle County to William Spencer of same.

Deed to Thomas Rodes, of St. Martins parish, Louisa Co., June 2, 1749.

Deed, May 8, 1749, from Edmund Gray to John Saunders both of Albemarle, conveying land on Willis's River said Gray bought from William Gray.

Deed from John Smith, of Goochland Co., to John Smith Jr., of Albemarle, Nov. 1749.

Deed from Edmund Gray, gent., of Albemarle County to William Gray, gent, of New Kent County, for 34 negroes, Oct. 5, 1749.

Deed, April 1750, from Rev. Robert Rose of Albemarle, to John Wilcox, of Urbanna, Middlesex Co., mariner, conveying 1020 acres on Tye River.

Deed, August 1750, to Hardin Burnley of Hanover Co.

Deed, Aug. 1750 to Peter Bondurant of Albemarle.

Deed, Aug. 1750, from Isaac Bates of Albemarle.

Deed, Feb. 12, 1750 from Charles Lewis, Sr., gent., and Mary his wife, of Goochland Co.

Deed Feb. 1750 from James Nevell of Albemarle to John Cobbs of same.

Deed, July 1731, from Tyree Harris, of Louisa Co., for land granted him in 1749.

Deed, Nov. 12, 1751, from Larkin Smith and Mary his wife, of Albemarle Co., conveying land in Albemarle where said Smith lives, 150 acres part of the land left him by his father Joseph Smith, deceased.

Deed, Nov. 12, 1751 from William [x] Barrett of Albemarle to Robert Hardee.

Deed, March 13, 1752 from Robert Barrett of Albemarle to David Crawford of Hanover, conveying 200 acres part of a grant to William Mayo.

Deed, May 1752 from George Nicholas of Dinwiddie Co., to David Scott, of Cumberland Co., conveying 500 acres on north side of Fluvanna River, being a part of a grant of 2600 acres to George Nicholas, late of Williamsburg, deceased, in January 1729.

Deed, Feb. 1752 from Charles Lynch and Sarah his wife, of Albemarle.

Deed from Robert Thomson, of Southam parish, Cumberland, to his son Robert Thomson of Albemarle, conveying 1045 acres in Albemarle on the south side of James River.

Similar deed to son Josiah Thomson.

Will of James Nevil, dated March 1752, proved Nov. 1752, legatees son James, "to my son Cornelius Thomas the son of Lucy Nevil", daughter Betheniah wife of John Allen, daughter Johanna Brown, son John Brown, Johanna Browns eldest daughter, daughter Hannah Matthews, daughter Mary Douglas, daughter Martha Nevill, daughter Elizabeth Nevill, daughters Judith and Sally Nevill, wife Lucy Nevill no doubt Cornelius Thomas was a step son and John Brown a son-in-law].

Will of Isaac Bates, dated Dec. 31, 1747, proved Dec. 1752, legatees: sons John and Isaac, daughters Anna, Lucy and Elizabeth, wife Elizabeth.

Will of Charles Lynch, dated Oct. 9, 1752, proved May 10, 1753, legatees: eldest son Charles, sons John, Christopher and Edward, wife Sarah, daughter Sarah Lynch.

Will of Peter Jefferson, dated July 13, 1757, proved Oct. 13, 1757, legatees: wife Jane, sons Thomas and Randolph, daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Lucy and Ann Scott Jefferson.

His inventory contains 24 titles of books, and also maps, &c.

Will of John Cocke, dated June 12, 1753, proved Aug. 9, 1759, legatees: brother Thomas Turpin, nephew William Moseley, niece Mary Goode, sister Mary and her husband Robert Goode, niece Mary Branch.

Will of Robert Napier, proved May 1763.

Will of Robert Harris, dated June 1745, proved Aug. 1765, legatees: sons Tyree Harris &c.

Will of Thomas Read, dated Aug. 25, 1763, proved Oct. 10, 1765, legatees: wife Margaret, sons Thomas and John, daughters Mary and Hannah Read, wife, brother Alexander Read and Cousin Alexander Read, executors.

Will of William Sanders, dated Oct. 8, 1760, proved Nov. 8, 1764, legatees: wife Mary, son Julius, granddaughter Mary Henson, grandsons Clayton and John Sanders, Philip Henson, executor.

Inventory of Captain Joseph Thomson, June 1766.

Will of William Wallace proved Nov. 1766.

Will of Arthur Hopkins, physician, dated May 31, 1765, proved March 10, 1766, legatees: wife Elizabeth, sons Samuel, John and Arthur, to married daughters and their husbands, the slaves he had given them, sons William and James, daughter Isabella, His son-in-law Col. Joseph Cabell, guardian of his children.

Will of John Harvie, dated June 4, 1767, proved Feb. 11, 1768, legatees: wife Martha, children John, Daniel, William, Martha, Elizabeth and Jane; to eldest son Richard part of testators Aberfoyle tract; daughter Mary Meriwether.

Will of James Maury proved Aug. 1769.

Will of John [x] Farrar, dated Oct. 21, 1764, proved Aug. 20, 1769, legatees: son Perrin, his plantation he (Perrin) lives on, daughter Catherine Joplin, sons Peter, Thomas and Robert, daughter Elizabeth Farrar.

Will of Edwin Hickman, dated Feb. 4, 1758, Codicil June 30, 1769 (when son Richard was dead), proved Nov. 1769. Legatees: sons James, Edwin, Richard, William and Thomas, daughters Suanna, Letice, and Martha Hickman.

George Thompson's account as administrator of Joseph Thomson, Jr., deceased, 1759-1766, mentions the widow and children.

Inventory of Rev. James Maury, 400 titles books & 44 pamphlets, March 1770.

Will of Nicholas Meriwether dated Dec. 1772, proved April 1773, legatees: son Charles and son Francis Thornton Meriwether lands in Bedford, sons Thomas and Nicholas Hunter Meriwether, wife Margaret, son Wm. Douglas Meriwether, Rev. William Douglas, Nicholas Lewis and brothers Francis and David Meriwether executors.

Will of William Blackwell, wife and children (not named), wife and sons Armistead and William executors, dated May 23, 1774, proved March 1775.

Will of John Rodes [x], proved Oct. 1775.

Will of Giles Allegre, proved April 1776,

Will of Robert Thomson, dated Nov. 12, 1774, proved June 1778, wife and son David were dead, son Robert, daughters Jean Crenshaw, Hannah Epperson, Judith Mallory, Sarah Brown and Susannah Statham. Daughters Mary Davis and Elizabeth Langford had already received their parts.

Will of Jane Jefferson, proved Oct. 1778, daughter Ann Scott, daughter Elizabeth, all children.

CLIFTON.

(See this Magazine XXII, 424, 425; XXIII, 316, 317)

There seem to have been three members of the Clifton family of Lytham and Clifton who emigrated to Virginia. James Clifton, son of Thomas Clifton, of Westby, Lancashire, probably came to Virginia under the auspices of another Catholic, George Brent, as he appears as a "head right" in a land grant to the latter in 1677. In this grant (which was near the present Alexandria) it is stated to adjoin another to James Clifton. James Clifton married Anne, eldest daughter of George Brent, of Defford, Worcestershire, and sister of George Brent, of "Woodstock", Va. This James Clifton had several children and returned to England, where he died in 1714. (*Va. Mag. Hist. & Biog.* XXII, 423; XXIII, 317). His son Cuthbert (*ib.* XXII, 424) had a son William, who also emigrated to Virginia, where he married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Brent, of "Woodstock". There is recorded in Prince William County a deed dated, Nov. 15, 1739, from George Brent of Stafford County, gent, to William Clifton of Truro Parish, of Prince William Co., gent, conveying 500 acres. When Fairfax County was formed from Prince William, William Clifton became a resident of that county, and apparently died intestate, in or before 1772. His widow Elizabeth did not long survive him. Her will was dated Nov. 26, 1772 and proved in Fairfax May 17, 1773. She speaks of herself as relict of William Clifton. She gave her daughter Ann Slaughter a tract of land in Fairfax and another in Stafford, for her life, and then to her granddaughters, Elizabeth Brent Slaughter and Eleanor Clifton Slaughter, and if they died without issue, to her cousin Henry Brent, and in default of him, to Ann Brent. She gave her cousins William and Robert Brent, of Stafford County 31 slaves and all stock, household furniture &c; but daughter Ann Slaughter to choose any 13 of them. The daughter Ann had married Thomas Slaughter. With her ended this line of the Cliftons.

Thomas Clifton, son of James and Ann (Brent) Clifton, was born in 1675, entered the Society of Jesus in 1698; but left it in 1699. It would seem that he determined to remain a layman and is the only Thomas Clifton who would appear to be identical with the man of the namesoon afterwards in Virginia. George Brent, of "Woodstock" in his will, dated Sept. 1, 1700, left "my cousin" Thomas Clifton a horse, and

Clifton witnessed the will. Being a witness and the gift of a horse would prove that Thos Clifton was then in Virginia. By deed dated Aug. 31, 1703, Thomas Clifton of Stafford County, conveyed 200 acres called Clifton's Neck at Plum Tree Point, Stafford. Thomas Clifton married Sarah, daughter of John Ashton and widow of Philip Alexander. After Thos. Clifton's death she married * * * McGill. The Stafford records show that in July 1706 the estate of Philip Alexander, deceased, was divided at the house of Mr. Thomas Clifton. Sarah Clifton made choice of a negro and was to pay certain sums to Alexander's daughters. The destruction of so many of the records of Stafford prevents us from knowing the date of death of Thomas Clifton. On Oct. 10, 1749, Burdet Clifton presented for probate the will of Sarah McGill. The will of Sarah McGill, dated Nov. 1748, was proved in Stafford Nov. 19, 1749. Her legatees were her son Philip Alexander, son Burdet Clifton, negroes &c to be divided between his children at his death; grandson Burdet Clifton, granddaughter Judith Clifton; refers to "mourning ring left me by my brother Henry Ashton."

Thomas and Sarah (Ashton) Clifton had an only son Burdet Clifton, born June 29, 1708, died 1760. He married (I) Frances Hill, July 15, 1732; (II) Grace Seaton, May 18, 1745 (*St. Pauls Parish Register*); (III) Mildred * * * On July 11, 1761 the will of Burdet Clifton was presented to Stafford Court for probate by Thomas Clifton his heir at law, was adjudged sufficiently proved and Thos. Clifton appointed administrator with Burdet Clifton and Francis Dade securities. This was apparently not the will finally proved as the one recorded was dated Dec. 2, 1760, and proved July 3, 1760 "pursuant to a mandamus out of the Secretary's office". This will gave to son Thomas Clifton land testator purchased of Joseph King and two negroes; to wife Mildred, plantation he lived on, for her life, 2 negroes, one third of stock, certain furniture &c; son William said plantation after his mothers death, and also land testator purchased of Wm. Rose and Hayward Todd. Daughter Ann one negro; daughter Elizabeth one negro, and certain stock, furniture &c; son Burdet £2.10.

Issue (1st marriage) 1. Thomas, born April 20, 1734; 2. Burdet; 3. Baldwin (twins), born Feb. 3, 1736; 4. Anne, born Aug. 24, 1737; 5. Jane; 6. Elizabeth (twins), born May 14, 1743; (2d marriage); Henry, born March 17, 1746; 8. Charles, born Dec. 12, 1747.

There are probably many descendants of this family—the *St. Pauls Register* gives the birth on Feb. 3, 1758, of John, son of Thomas and Ann Clifton * * * ; but for the only line of which we have knowledge; we are indebted to Mrs. Goode King Feldhouser, of St. Paul, Minn. Burdett Clifton (born 1736) served in the Revolution, and removed to Kentucky. He married Rebecca, daughter of Howson Kenner (who died 1770) and had issue: 1. Bryan, who married Polly Harris, in Ky.; 2. Howson, married Nancy Brashlan in Ky.; 3. Sarah, married at Bardstown, Ky., July 12, 1792, John Edwards King (afterwards General); 4. Rodham married in Ky.; 5. Thomas; 6. Mildred, married Jesse Grigsby.